

## SEES FURTHER WAR WITHOUT A LEAGUE

Senator McCumber Says New York May Be Destroyed in a Single Raid.

## HE DEFENDS ARTICLE X.

Contents America Could Not Be Made Party to Britain's Internal Strife.

Special Despatch to The Sun.  
WASHINGTON, June 18.—Senator McCumber (N. D.), the one Republican who is listed as a thick and thin supporter of the League of Nations without amendment or qualification, presented his views to the Senate to-day. Not only did he insist that the United States has and must continue having an intimate concern with European affairs but he predicted that if a league is not created with America in it all the nations will equip themselves with superlative instrumentalities for mutual destruction.

The Senator predicted that in that supreme struggle the greatest cities in the world—London, Paris, New York and Berlin—would be wiped out in a single night raid.

"So desperate will be the next war," he said, "that all the hate and venom engendered by this conflict would be infinitesimal in comparison. Nations now wounded and bleeding, struggling with desperate effort to rehabilitate themselves, would have to live and slave as to be able to devote the greater part of their energies in creating implements of war for their own safety."

## Address Heard by Few.

Mr. McCumber had a small audience, especially on the Republican side of the chamber, but it was noticed that Senators Jones (Wash.), Norris (Neb.) and Colt (R. I.), Republicans, who have been rated as doubtful about their final opinion on the league plan, accompanied him to the Senate chamber. Mr. Norris interrupted to ask a question or two which indicated that he had misgivings about the league plan, especially its purpose of sharply limiting armaments. Senator McCumber believed it would be efficacious because if a league were formed it would be an invitation to the weary nations to get into agreement as soon as possible on the basis of armament limitation.

"The war has cost America the lives of 50,000 soldiers and \$40,000,000,000 in treasure," said Mr. McCumber. "Before we are done paying it will have cost us \$100,000,000,000."

Opponents of the league are saying that the United States could pursue a peaceful policy without binding itself to act with other nations. That is exactly what we were saying before 1914. But we found that the world was not so large that we could escape being drawn into the European conflagration.

"Germany sincerely shall relinquish her pretensions of world conquest and her pretended right to destroy her neighbor should be made a partner in this contract. This covenant should not be drawn as to compel other nations to unite outside of the league and thus divide the world into hostile camps. So if Russia shall emerge from her present chaos and take on the responsibilities of Government she too should be invited into this national fellowship."

## His View of League Purposes.

While admitting that the preamble to the covenant was "vague and clumsy" the Senator from North Dakota believed anybody would concede that these are its purposes:

1. International cooperation to achieve international peace and security.

2. The acceptance of obligation not to resort to war to settle international disputes.

3. To prescribe what are just and honorable relations between nations.

4. To establish the understanding on international law as a rule of conduct among Governments.

5. To maintain a just and scrupulous respect for all treaty obligations.

"There is nothing to-day in any international law," said Mr. McCumber, "which makes it the duty of honorable nations to prevent the most heinous offenses committed by any dishonorable nation. The League of Nations would put into effect such international law. It has been asserted in all attacks upon this instrument that the United States would be compelled under Article X to help Great Britain preserve her domains against internal revolutions and rebellions. Nothing could be more false. India, Canada, Australia, Ireland, Scotland, or other parts of the Empire may assert and maintain independence and we are in no way compelled to come to the assistance of the mother country. It is only against external aggressions that the league assumes its protection."

"The argument has been made that is the limitation of armaments other European nations would determine the size of our army and navy. Now, each nation must agree to the limitation and we could not be bound unless we agree that the reduction was just. Every other nation would have to agree. If there were any danger of national jealousies or antipathies playing any part in the scheme of disarmament the United States probably would have the best of it, for European nations are far more fearful, more jealous of each other than any one of them ever will be of the United States. There is little danger of a combination against us."

## HOUSE VOTES ON WIRES TO-DAY

Opposition to Extensions by Amendments Is Likely.

Special Despatch to The Sun.  
WASHINGTON, June 18.—Final vote in the House on the resolution for the return of telephone and telegraph wires to private control will be taken in the House to-morrow, with both of the House amendments promised strong opposition.

One of these amendments provides that the law shall become operative at the end of the month in which it is immediately, as provided in the Senate measure. The other extends from ninety days to six months the period allowed companies to make rate adjustment with municipal and State commissions.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—Telegraph lines fixed by the Government under Federal control would be extended for a "reasonable period not exceeding six months" under an amendment adopted tentatively to-night by the House during consideration of legislation to repeal the control act.

The amendment offered by Representative Merritt, Republican (Conn.), was adopted without a record vote.

## Cables to Germany Open.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—Cable communication with Germany has been partially resumed. The War Trade Board announced to-day that all cable companies and censors had received instructions to accept and transmit cablegrams relating to the supply of foodstuffs to Germany under the Brussels agreement. The messages were otherwise unacceptable.

## SEEKS MANUSCRIPT ON TIP SENT BY SPIRIT

Dr. Leidy, Jr., Gets Communication From Dr. Mitchell.

Special Despatch to The Sun.  
PHILADELPHIA, June 18.—Dr. Joseph Leidy, Jr., the neurologist, is running out a "spirit" tip in an attempt to find a manuscript lost these fifty years. "Some few weeks ago," said Dr. Leidy at his home to-day, "I attended a seance at the residence of George Dallas Dixon. The medium during the evening was in communication with what was asserted to be the spirit of Dr. S. Weir Mitchell, but the only infirmity given was that Dr. Mitchell had something he wanted to communicate to me."

"Out of this vague circumstance a rumor seemed to have developed that spirit actually mentioned a lost paper on a scientific subject that I had been working on with Dr. Mitchell, and that it could be found in a toy chest in the attic of the old Mitchell home in Walnut street."

This manuscript was given to Dr. Mitchell by my uncle, but was mislaid. We often spoke of it, and Dr. Mitchell tried to find it, but failed. Since his death his son went over his papers without success. Now I intend to go to that attic soon, toy chest and all, to see if Dr. Mitchell had something he wanted to communicate to me."

## ARSENIC IN BODY OF SCHOOL TEACHER

Harvard Chemist Testifies in Gay Murder Trial.

LAWRENCE, MASS., June 18.—Prof. W. F. Whitney of Harvard University, answering a question under cross examination to-day in the trial of Mrs. E. E. N. (Skeels) Lundgren, charged with the murder of Florence W. Gay, said that there was a difference of opinion among medical experts as to whether arsenic was present in every human body. In his own experience, he said, he had examined the organs of many persons without finding any trace of arsenic.

Prof. Whitney had previously testified that he had found more than three and one-third grains of arsenic in the organs of the school teacher's body and that in his opinion her death was due to an arsenical poisoning. Counsel for the defense questioned him closely as to his methods of examining the organs. When he said that he had calculated the amount of arsenic in the liver from an examination of thirty grams of that organ he was asked whether his estimate would not be incorrect if the arsenic were not evenly distributed. He admitted this, but said that in his experience he had always found an even distribution.

Prof. Whitney testified that it was impossible for the poison to have been distributed through the body by any remaining fluid in the manner and to the extent found.

Asked how the poison was administered, the witness said it was probably in a solution of water. He testified that the preliminary examination of the liver and stomach was made by his assistant, Henry C. Smith.

Mr. Smith was then called to the stand. He told of assisting Prof. Whitney in the examination of the organs. In answer to a question as to the composition of Fowler's solution, which a Bayonne, N. J., druggist testified earlier in the trial that he had sold to Mrs. Skeels, Mr. Smith said the solution contained four and a half grains of arsenic to each ounce.

## 2,716 PLANES BRING \$886,400.

Curtiss Co. Buys Them, Also 4,608 Motors, for \$1,845,200.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—The Government has received 12 per cent. of the original cost in airplane sales, according to an official report published to-day. Eleven hundred standard J-1 planes were sold for \$100 each, or 11 per cent. of the initial cost; 1,616 JN-4 planes brought \$400 each, or 8 per cent., and 4,608 Curtiss motors were sold for \$400 each, or 19 per cent.

## DELEGATES CHARGE REPRISALS ON IRISH

Walsh and Dunne Write President Wilson, Offering to Produce Evidence.

## RENEW INQUIRY DEMAND

They Ask New Information Be Put Before Peace Conference for Hearing.

Special Wireless Despatch to The Sun.  
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PARIS, June 18.—President Wilson is not yet through with the Americans of Irish extraction who are demanding an investigation of the Irish situation in keeping with the President's oft-repeated plea for justice for small peoples. F. Walsh and E. F. Dunne, the representatives of Irish societies in America, obviously are displeased with the results of their interview with the President a few days ago and have followed up their report on the inspection of Irish jails with a supplementary statement which is made the basis for a renewal of their demand for an investigation by an impartial tribunal.

In a letter to the President they assert that since the submission of their original report spies and agents have been active in inflicting reprisals upon persons from whom Messrs. Walsh and Dunne obtained information in their Irish tour. They also charge the British denial of the charge that police and soldiers beat political prisoners by offering to produce a prisoner who through such beatings has been maimed and disfigured for life.

President Wilson is asked to place these additional facts before the Peace Conference and to urge the justice of a hearing before that tribunal. The letter is couched in the most courteous terms, but there is no attempt to conceal the belief of the petitioners that they are insisting on a right which must be granted if the President's course is to square with his professions.

Messrs. Walsh and Dunne sent to Secretary Lansing also copies of the supplementary report asking that it be submitted to Congress.

## BRITAIN IS AROUSED OVER IRISH QUESTION

Answer to Walsh-Dunne Report to Be Made.

Special Wireless Despatch to The Sun.  
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LONDON, June 18.—England does not intend to let the recent reports made by the Irish-American delegates to pass unnoticed. A Parliamentary answer is probable, while from all sides there is a growing demand for an immediate strong protest against what is termed an undignified and unfair interference with the affairs of Great Britain.

The affair is interpreted here as an attempt to make the Irish question an international issue, and to place Great Britain in the position of a mere party to the dispute in which foreign States would act as advisers and intermediaries.

Those who wish to prevent anything like ill feeling between the United States and Great Britain are trying their best to interpret the recent resolution of the Senate as an episode in American politics which does not concern England. For this reason the leading British newspapers refrain from taking any part in the controversy in progress in the United States upon the merits or demerits of President Wilson's peace policies, and upon his attitude toward the League of Nations, although any decision made by the United States is certain to affect Great Britain greatly.

## NEBUCHADNEZZAR FIRST TO EAT SALADS

So says a salad devotee who can't understand why they thought the ancient king crazy because he "ate grass."

Nowhere in Nature's wonderful storehouse are found such valuable mineral salts as in the salad vegetables.

CHILDS salads are an enticing hot-weather delicacy—an agreeable and important addition to a meal.

The crown of lettuce with well-chilled tomatoes, or with boiled eggs, potato salad—macaroni.

The average Englishman knows what a large part the Irish vote plays in American affairs and realizes that the supposed grievances of Ireland might throw a cloud over Anglo-American relations for years; therefore, many demand that an immediate answer to the Walsh-Dunne report be drawn up, a convincing demonstration of its untruthfulness.

These men are calling upon the British Government to seek diligently an honest settlement of the Irish problem and to publish it immediately so as to bring all nations to understand that, while the Irish question is chiefly a British concern, the British people intend that within the limits of their security Ireland shall administer her own affairs.

Commenting on the Walsh-Dunne report the Evening Tribune says: "Why passports to Ireland were given to the Irish-American delegates we have never been able to understand, but by this time Premier Lloyd George has realized the folly of that proceeding."

"It is unnecessary to examine the report in detail; no Englishman needs to be assured that his countrymen do not enter the cells of imprisoned Irishmen and beat them with clubs, that they do not kidnap children, or assault with bayonets, clubs and rifles men and women of exemplary character who are doing no harm."

"These things we know. The assertions are a pack of lies too flagrant to need disproof. We regret only that Premier Lloyd George did not realize the type to which these delegates belonged, the avidity with which they would swallow any fiction."

"We are disposed to think that the whole object with which this delegation went to Ireland was to make bad blood between England and America. It is a great pity they ever were given the opportunity. Now for the sake of the effect which the report may have on the United States the Irish authorities must reply quickly, because it always is fatal to give a lie a long start."

Food for Germany Held Up.

DEAL, England, June 18.—Eight American steamships laden with provisions for Germany are detained in the Downs pending the signing of the peace treaty.

Broadway

# Saks & Company

at 34th Street



## Light, Cool Summery Frocks for Women

in the very newest silhouettes

for mid-Summer

## Priced Remarkably Low

Model I is a very charming voile frock in rich foulard patterns, closely resembling high-priced silk foulards. Obtainable in navy blue, Copenhagen blue and black with white. Special

\$15.00

Model II is a smart satin frock with new overdrapery oforgette crepe in self color. To be had in navy blue, taupe and black. Special

\$29.50

Model III is a delightful ruffled taffeta frock with waist oforgette crepe. Splendid for afternoon or street wear. Special

\$25.00

None newer—None like them anywhere at these very modest prices!

Fourth Floor.

## Save From 15% to 50% by Selecting Your Furs NOW

in the important June Sale at Saks



The unprecedented vogue for furs has sent prices soaring, the demand now greatly exceeding the supply.

Months ago, in selecting the rich fur pieces offered in this important June Sale, we knew prices would be sure to advance, but no one realized that costs would reach their present high level.

If you contemplate the purchase of a fur coat scarf or muff this is your opportunity!

Prices are not only from 15% to 50% below today's market value, but the quality of the furs will be difficult to duplicate for some time to come.

## Pay Only One-Third NOW

on any garment you select, the balance when you take your furs from our modern storage vaults in the Fall.

Hudson Seal Coats—30 in. belted model.....	\$215.00
Hudson Seal Coats—with Natural Squirrel Collar and Cuffs.....	\$242.50
Hudson Seal Coat, with Natural Beaver Collar and Cuffs.....	\$252.50
Natural Squirrel Sports Coat.....	\$275.00
Natural Mole Coat in belted model.....	\$275.00
One-skin Stone Marten Scarfs.....	\$28.50
Three-skin Mink Scarfs.....	\$45.00
Fox Scarfs.....	\$48.50
Wolf Scarfs.....	\$28.50
Sk Scarfs.....	\$44.50

Sixth Floor.

After Much Preparation We Are in a Position to Place on Sale Today

## A Very Fine Collection of Women's Capes, Wraps and Street Coats

At Much Below Regular Prices

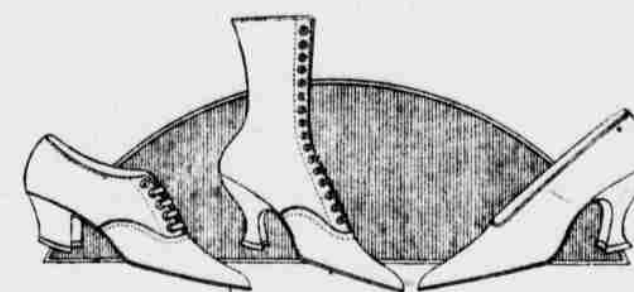
\$15.75 and \$29.50

There are fifteen distinct styles, each of unusual charm, featuring a wealth of very clever style innovations before seen only in much costlier models. The materials are the most successful for immediate wear—

Men's Wear Serge, Gabardine, and Wool Jersey

Not all colors and sizes in each model, but your size is here in one of the many beautiful styles included.

Fourth Floor.



On Sale Today at Saks

## Hood White Leisure Shoes for Women

Fashion's Most Delightful Summer Footwear

Wherever the latest style tendencies are in evidence, Hood Leisure Shoes are conspicuous by their unusual grace and perfection of finish. They are scientifically made so as to make even the daintiest foot appear a size smaller, in White Sea Island Canvas, with sole of a fibre composition that has all the resiliency of rubber and the durability of leather. Prices are very modest:

Pumps, \$3.50; Oxfords, \$4; Boots, \$4.50

With military or Louis XV heels.

Second Floor

Today and Friday!

An Important Sale of

## Women's Smart Summer Suits

Very Special

at \$27.50 and \$36

These are Summer's most delightful suits, as shown in leading Paris shops, with narrow, close-fitting shoulders and trim sleeves. At each price the variety of models is most extensive, beautifully tailored in

Taffeta, Silk Pongee, Tricotee and Silk Poplin

some with vestees or Gilets in contrasting color. Sizes 34 to 44.

Fourth Floor.

## Organdie Skirts Are New!

We offer a splendid collection



Today at \$11.75

The coolest and daintiest of Summer Skirts, in a large variety of most uncommon models, shirred at the waistline, some trimmed with clusters of tiny tucks, others with deep hemstitching. They come in all the much-wanted pastel shades and White. One style pictured.

Also—An Exceptional Collection of

## Cool, Summery Wash Skirts at \$3.95 and \$5.00

In fifteen entirely new styles, shown today for the first time, featuring novelty pockets and detachable belts. Fashioned of Cotton Gabardine, Cotton Tricotine, French Cords, and Honeycomb Cloth.

Fourth Floor.

## A Most Exceptional Opportunity in the Saks Diamond Jewelry Department

## 200 Strings of "La Reine" Pearls

With Genuine Diamond-set Clasps

Selling Regularly at \$85.00

Today at \$39.50

"La Reine" Pearls are the most coveted of all artificial Pearls. In their wonderful opulence, color and feel they resemble so closely the almost priceless deep sea specimen that only the most expert can distinguish them apart. The only difference lies in their origin—not in the beauty and delicacy of coloring which make both "La Reine" and Oriental Pearl the admiration of women the world over.

Sale strictly limited to two hundred strings of graduated Pearls in 18 and 24 inch opera lengths, with Genuine Diamond safety clasp, packed in dainty cream color box for gift giving.

Broadway Saks & Company at 34th St.